

neath chunks and mullein leaves. Dec. 10, Jan. 16.

221, *Hypolampsis pilosa* Ill. One only, from beneath a chunk in the bed of canal. Jan. 1.

222, *Oedionychis gibbitarsis* Say.

223, *O. vians* Ill.

224, *O. indigoptera* Lec.

The above are the winter representatives of the six species of the genus found in the county. *Gibbitarsus* and *vians* were taken on numerous occasions: *indigoptera*, once, Feb. 14, all from beneath logs and rubbish.

225, *Disonycha discoidea* Fab.

226, *D. collaris* Fab.

227, *D. collata* Fab.

228, *D. cervicalis* Lec. These four frequent throughout the winter beneath mullein leaves and rubbish. Four additional species of the genus occur in the county.

229, *Halitica chalybea* Ill. One of the two specimens taken, was found Dec. 10th beneath the bark of an oak log.

230, *Systema frontalis* Fab. Once

in winter, Feb. 14, from beneath the bark of the White Maple (*Acer dasycarpum* Ehrh.) Common in June on the leaves of the great ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida* L.).

231, *Longitarsus turbatus* Horn. Feb. 10, from beneath logs. Frequent in June on the leaves and stems of the false gromwell, *Onosmodium carolinianum* D. C.

232, *Chaetocnema denticulata* Ill. Frequent beneath chunks in fence corners filled with dead leaves. Jan. 6.

233, *Odontota dorsalis* Thumb. But once in winter, Dec. 25, from beneath the bark of a locust (*Robinia pseudacacia* L.) log. Frequent in summer.

234, *Cassida bivittata* Say.

235, *C. thoracica* Ill. Dec. 29.

236, *Coptocycla guttata* Oliv.

Of these *bivittata* and *guttata* are frequent in winter; the other rare at any season and once on date given. All hibernate beneath chunks and chips in damp localities.

## SOME ADDITIONAL SPECIES OF PROSAPIS.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, MESILLA, N. MEX.

*Prosapis labiatifrons*, n. sp., ♂. — Length, 5½ mm., black with orange markings. Head fairly large, face only moderately narrowed below; clypeus, supraclypeal mark and lateral marks dull orange-yellow with a slightly buff tint. Supraclypeal mark quite broad, elongated, extending up between antennae. Lateral marks strongly excavated by antennal sockets on inner side, at the same level strongly curving inwards, reced-

ing from the orbital margin; the lateral marks as a whole strongly recall the corolla of a labiate flower, whence the specific name. Scape orange in front, hardly dilated at all. Flagellum dark brown, reaching a little beyond tegulae. Vertex and front strongly punctured, the punctures on front not running into grooves. Mesothorax, scutellum and pleura strongly punctured, the punctures on hind part of mesothorax conspicuously

closer than those on scutellum. Enclosed area of metathorax ill-defined, strongly wrinkled. Pubescence very sparse, except on pleura, where it is pale and rather conspicuous. Hind border of prothorax wholly dark, except the large orange patch (without a dark spot) on tubercles. Tegulae with an orange spot. Femora black with the extreme apices orange. Tibiae and tarsi entirely reddish-orange. Wings smoky-hyaline, second submarginal cell little narrowed towards marginal. Abdomen very shiny, without distinct hair-bands or spots, but very small and narrow hair-bands or lines on lateral hind margins of first three segments, only noticeable in certain lights. First segment impunctate.

*Hab.*—Georgia, exact locality and collector unknown. Sent by Mr. Fox. In Coll. Amer. Ent. Soc. Much larger than *pygmaea*, which it resembles in its face-marks. In the color of its legs it approaches *flammipes*.

*Prosapis georgica*, n. sp., ♂.—Length 5 mm., rather slender, black with bright lemon-yellow markings. Face rapidly narrowing below, bright lemon-yellow; supraclypeal mark fairly broad, longer than broad, rounded above; lateral marks little excavated by antennal sockets, terminating broadly on orbital margin. Scape moderately swollen, yellow in front; flagellum dark brown above, paler beneath. Vertex and occiput strongly punctured. Mesothorax, scutellum and pleura finely granular, with numerous but rather small and not very close punctures. Enclosed space of metathorax granular and irregularly cancellated. Pleura with short white pubescence. Hind border of prothorax interrupted in middle, tubercles (without a dark dot), and large spot on tegulae bright yellow. Extreme apices of femora, and tibiae and tarsi wholly, yellow, the tarsi becoming rufescent at ends. Wings hyaline, second submarginal cell high, narrowed about one-third to marginal. Abdomen shining, without hair-bands; dorsum of first segment microscopically reticulate, impunctate.

*Hab.*—Georgia, exact locality and collector unknown. Four specimens sent by Mr. Fox. In Coll. Amer. Ent. Soc. Easily known by its small size, converging orbits, yellow face and largely yellow scape. The orbits converge below much more than in *modesta*.

*Prosapis saniculae* Robertson ♂.—Length 4½ mm., slender, black with yellow markings. Face broad above, rapidly narrowing below; face-marks dull pale, lemon-yellow, including clypeus, a narrow elongate supraclypeal mark obtuse at its apex, and very peculiar narrow lateral marks. These lateral marks leave the clypeus about its middle and run along the orbital margin, narrow and uniform in width, until a point about level with the middle of the supraclypeal mark, when they suddenly terminate in a short linear projection directed towards the upper margin of the antennal socket. Scape wholly dark, dilated to its apex, forming an elongated triangle. Flagellum very dark brown, last joint only about one-fourth longer than the one before it. Front and vertex rather sparsely punctured. No yellow on mandibles. Mesothorax, scutellum and pleura granular, with numerous small punctures, close, but not so close as to obscure the granular surface. Enclosed area of metathorax strongly pitted, not at all ridged. Thorax without any yellow, even the tubercles and tegulae wholly dark. Anterior tibiae except a large blotch behind, basal third of middle tibiae, and nearly the basal half of hind tibiae, yellow. Tarsi rufous, first joint of hind tarsi becoming whitish-yellow. Wings hyaline with a yellowish tinge, second submarginal cell little narrowed to marginal. Abdomen without hair-bands, hind margins of first three segments becoming rufescent, dorsum of first segment impunctate.

*Hab.*—Iowa, exact locality and collector unknown. Sent by Mr. Fox. In Coll. Am. Ent. Soc. Easily known by the peculiar lateral marks of face, the dark tubercles, etc.

*Prosapis coquillettii*, n. sp. ♂.—Length 7 mm., black with the face-markings dull orange, the other pale marks very light yellow or yellowish-white. Face little narrowed below, vertex strongly and closely punctured, mandibles mostly pale yellow without, strongly bifid at tips. Supraclypeal mark considerably longer than broad, but not narrow, shaped like a mitre. Lateral marks excavated by antennal sockets, passing upwards along the orbital margin broadly, coming to a point a considerable distance above the level of the tip of the supraclypeal mark, sometimes extending even to the top of the orbit. Scape not dilated, having a broad yellow stripe in front.

Mesothorax, scutellum and pleura strongly punctured; the scutellum not so closely as the hind part of the mesothorax. Enclosed space of metathorax irregularly wrinkled. Hind border of prothorax interrupted in the middle, patch of varying size on tubercles, and spot on tegulae, light yellow. Anterior tibiae in front, middle tibiae at extreme base and apex, and basal two-fifths of hind tibiae, yellowish-white. Extreme end of hind tibiae with a reddish-yellow spot. Tarsi with the first joint very pale yellow, the terminal joints becoming dark brown. The hind tibiae may be yellowish-white at tip.

Wings dull hyaline, hardly smoky. Abdomen rather short and broad, with fine sparse pubescence, lateral hind margin of first segment with a conspicuous white hair-band. Abdomen strongly punctured, the second segment more closely than the first.

*Hab.*—Los Angeles Co., California. (Coquillett). Three specimens in U. S. Natl. Museum.

Nearest to *episcopalis*, which it much resembles, but differs in its clear wings, lateral face-marks extending far upwards along orbital margin, and scape with a broad pale stripe.

*Prosapis pennsylvanica*, n. sp. ♂.—Length  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm., rather slender, of the

build of *modesta* ♂, black with chrome-yellow markings. Face little narrowed below, vertex very closely punctured, mandibles wholly dark. Scape stout but not swollen, punctured, wholly black. Flagellum dark brown above, coffee-color below. Face below antennae all deep yellow; supraclypeal mark rounded above, about as broad as long; lateral marks triangular, scarcely at all notched by antennal socket, following the orbital margin, ending thereon at an angle of about  $30^\circ$ , no very great distance above the level of the tip of the supraclypeal mark. Mesothorax, scutellum and pleura strongly punctured, median groove of mesothorax very distinct, parapsidal grooves short but also distinct, enclosed space of metathorax with large confluent pits. Hind border of prothorax with a very little yellow. tubercles with a large yellow patch, tegulae wholly dark. Legs very dark brown; anterior tibiae in front, anterior femora in front near end, middle tibiae for basal fourth, and basal third of hind tibiae yellow. Tarsi yellow the terminal joints becoming rufescent. Wings hyaline. Abdomen narrow, first segment with sparse and small, but distinct punctures. A small patch of white hair on lateral hind margin of first segment.

*Hab.*—Montgomery Co., Pa., May 28, 1890. Collector unknown. In U. S. Natl. Museum. Also one from Virginia, June 27, 1880; through C. V. Riley. Very near to *citrinifrons*, but rather smaller, face-marks chrome-yellow instead of lemon-yellow, lateral marks differently shaped. Differs from *affinis* by its smaller size, punctured abdomen, and lateral face-marks hardly notched by antennal sockets. It looks most like *modesta*, at a glance, but differs in the shape of the face-marks.

CAPTURES OF ORTHOPTERA.—Mr. F. H. Sprague reports the capture at Walpole, Mass., Aug. 30, of *Paroxya floridana* and *Hesperotettix brevipennis*. The latter species, described from New Jersey, is known from but one other New England locality.